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Question of Cyprus

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Letter dated 6 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 31 May 2001 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Umit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-40457 (E) 150601

Annex to the letter dated 6 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the letter dated 31 May 2001 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, in connection with the recent ruling of the European Court of Human Rights on the application made by the Greek Cypriot administration (see enclosure).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Enclosure

With reference to the ruling of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) issued on 10 May 2001 in connection with the fourth application made by the Greek Cypriot administration of Southern Cyprus against Turkey, I feel duty bound to bring to your kind attention the serious implications of this development, both for your efforts and for the prospects of reconciliation on the island.

The Court has concluded that, because of certain decisions and actions taken by the authorities of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Turkey has violated certain articles of the European Human Rights Convention. As you are well aware, let alone violating human rights in Cyprus, Turkey, as a guarantor Power, has protected and continues to protect the most basic human rights in the island and, thanks to Turkey, there has been no bloodshed in Cyprus for the past 27 years. Moreover, Turkey has no jurisdiction in the northern part of the island, which is the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus — a sovereign and independent State with its own executive, legislative and judiciary organs. The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, therefore, should have rightfully been the party to the proceedings of the European Court of Human Rights.

As was the case in some previous instances, notably the Loizidou judgement, this decision of the Court too does not take into account the realities and legality in Cyprus, and is based on political considerations. Such decisions of the Court, which consider the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus as non-existent, do not change the fact that there exist on the island two sovereign equal peoples and their respective States. This decision will, above all, further encourage the intransigence of the Greek Cypriot administration and make the Cyprus issue even more intractable. It is noteworthy that in the aftermath of the said decision the Greek Cypriot leader, Glafcos Clerides, promptly declared: "The Court by its ruling has given us a powerful weapon in the negotiations" (English-language Greek Cypriot daily *Cyprus Mail*, 12 May 2001).

Mr. Clerides added in a spirit of jubilation: "Now we have a formal decision by the European Court saying that what Denktaş wants, such as to deny refugees the right to return to their homes, violates the European Convention of Human Rights" (*Cyprus Mail*, 12 May 2001).

The negative implications of the said judgement have thus already become evident. Statements emanating from the Greek Cypriot leadership indicate that in the light of the Court's judgement, the Greek Cypriot side will not be willing to entertain any compromise formula that does not guarantee the Greek Cypriot's "right to return" to Northern Cyprus. To this effect, Mr. Clerides has most recently "decreed" that: "a Cyprus solution must be in line with the Euro Court ruling" (*Cyprus Mail*, 19 May 2001).

Indeed, it is reported in the Greek Cypriot press that Mr. Clerides is expected to address a letter to you requesting that "any UN plan for Cyprus comply with the Court's ruling" (*Cyprus Weekly* of 18-24 May 2001).

In a similar vein, the Chairman of the Democratic Party (DIKO), Tassos Papadopoulos, has stated that the Greek Cypriot administration should officially request the United Nations Secretariat to amend the United Nations non-papers presented during the five rounds of proximity talks, in accordance with the findings

of the European Court of Human Rights (report appearing in the Greek Cypriot daily *Alithia*, 19 May 2001).

Meanwhile, encouraged by the ruling, the leader of the Communist AKEL party (Progressive Party of Working People), Dimitris Christofias, declared in a provocative manner during a political rally: "Tonight we are closer than ever to the beloved territory of Kyrenia" (Greek Cypriot press, 19 May 2001).

If indeed the Greek Cypriot administration continues to abuse the European Court of Human Rights and succeeds in extracting decisions with a view to altering the established parameters in its favour, then it will not prove possible to prepare the ground for meaningful negotiations leading to a mutually acceptable and lasting settlement. The Court, by this decision, has dealt a severe blow to your efforts, as it facilitates the attempts of the Greek Cypriot side to pre-empt the substance of a possible agreement, prejudicing the ability of the two parties to engage in free negotiations over core issues.

It must be evident that the purpose of the Greek Cypriot administration in bringing applications before the Court is not to redress any genuine grievance but to exploit its illegal status as the so-called "Government of the Republic of Cyprus". Towards this end, apart from maintaining the false expectation that the Greek Cypriot displaced persons would be returning to the North, the Greek Cypriot side also abuses the purely humanitarian issue of "missing persons" and totally distorts the situation of the Greek Cypriots living in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

With regard to the decision of the European Court of Human Rights concerning the "home and property of displaced persons", the Turkish Cypriot party has repeatedly stressed that reciprocal property claims are one of the core issues and that they can be addressed and settled between the two parties within the context of an overall agreement. It should be recalled that one of the parameters agreed upon during past phases of the United Nations-sponsored talks was that, in the particular circumstances of Cyprus, the only realistic and humane way to resolve this issue was, and still is, through a global exchange and/or compensation. It is noteworthy, in this regard, that during the discussions of the United Nations "Set of Ideas" in 1992, the United Nations Legal Adviser was called in to give his legal opinion on the matter of reciprocal property claims. The then Legal Adviser, Carl-August Fleischhauer, gave his opinion to the effect that there were several ways in which the right to property could be recognized and respected. One was restitution, but that was not the only way. It was also possible to recognize and respect the right to property by an exchange of properties and/or compensation. This principle, which supported the Turkish Cypriot position, was also shared by the United Nations and was not objected to by the then Greek Cypriot leader, George Vassiliou, at that stage, as it was subsequently incorporated into the "Set of Ideas" as the principle on which the issue would be resolved. The decision of the European Court of Human Rights, however, ignores this fundamental parameter by upholding the right of return of the Greek Cypriot displaced persons, irrespective of the long-standing United Nations process and the realities prevailing on the island.

The decision also ignores the fact that the two parties in Cyprus have been separated by a "green line" since 1963 and by a ceasefire arrangement since 1974, reached under the auspices of the United Nations. Furthermore, this ruling disregards the fact that an internationally recognized buffer zone, under the control

of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), has been established between the respective territories of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and the Greek Cypriot administration.

The decision further disregards the reality that the voluntary regrouping of the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot populations under the exchange of populations agreement in 1975 took place upon the consent of both parties, with the assistance of the United Nations. The implications of this agreement are clear and stand to reason. Combined with the established parameter of bi-zonality, which has now assumed a two-State nature, it presupposes the settlement of reciprocal property claims through global exchange and/or compensation. The Greek Cypriot side's difficulty in coming to terms with the voluntary exchange of populations agreement and its inevitable consequences (the separate geographical and political existence of the two peoples) demonstrates that it is not ready for reconciliation.

As we have repeatedly brought to your kind attention, the Greek Cypriot party, encouraged particularly by the European Union's one-sided and misplaced approach to the issue, has turned its back on the concept of a bi-zonal settlement. They have since been talking about a "German-style federation" in which there would be no limits or regulations on the freedom of movement, settlement or the right to property. This would make a mockery of the principle of bi-zonality, which has since evolved into a two-State situation, and is a clear recipe for a return to the past, and, ultimately, for disaster. It should not be forgotten that Germany was one nation divided along ideological lines during the cold war, whereas in Cyprus there have always been two peoples belonging to two different nations.

The Court's finding concerning the "living conditions of Greek Cypriots in Northern Cyprus" is completely unjustified as evidenced by impartial reports, such as the successive reports of the United States Department of State on human rights practices in Cyprus, confirming the respect for human rights in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

From the very beginning, every effort has been made by the Turkish Cypriot authorities to minimize the difficulties that the Greek Cypriots may encounter, due mainly to their living away from their community. Their well-being is ensured by the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus authorities in cooperation with UNFICYP. All Greek Cypriots living in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus are accorded the same rights and facilities as those accorded to other residents. The living standards of the Greek Cypriots, therefore, are on a par with those of the Turkish Cypriots in the area. The only difficulties the Greek Cypriots may encounter are not because of the policies of Turkish Cypriot authorities, as claimed by the Greek Cypriot administration, but indeed because of the same administration's all-encompassing embargoes imposed on the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. It is very unfortunate that the Greek Cypriot administration is using these people as a political pawn by psychologically conditioning them to conform to the depiction that they are "enclaved" in Northern Cyprus. Judging by its decision, the European Court of Human Rights has not taken into account the successive measures taken by the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, most recently on 5 May 2000, with respect to the living conditions of the Greek Cypriots residing in Northern Cyprus, which have been reflected in the relevant reports of the Secretary-General.

As regards the finding of the Court on "the rights of Greek Cypriot missing persons and their relatives", it should be underlined that the appropriate and, in fact,

the only body competent "to conduct an effective investigation into the whereabouts and the fate of the Greek Cypriot missing persons" is the autonomous tripartite Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus, established in 1981 by a decision of the United Nations, with agreed terms of reference, following negotiations between the two parties through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus. It is also evident from the composition of the Committee, comprising one Turkish Cypriot member, one Greek Cypriot member and a neutral third member nominated by the International Committee of the Red Cross and appointed by the Secretary-General, that Turkey is not a party to this issue. Knowing this fact all too well, the Greek Cypriot side's insistence on portraying Turkey as a party to the issue serves only to obstruct the work of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus and hence is an impediment to the fulfilment of its mandate.

It is very unfortunate that the Greek Cypriot side is abusing the issue of "missing persons", which is a purely humanitarian matter, for political propaganda purposes. The families have been deliberately misled all these years to believe that their loved ones are "prisoners" in Turkey. The intention of the Greek Cypriots on this matter is not to determine the fate of the "missing", but to continue the false propaganda they have been generating for many years on this issue. It should be recalled that, following a series of dramatic disclosures in Southern Cyprus concerning cases of so-called "missing persons" being kept on the missing list in spite of the knowledge that they had been killed during the events of 1974, the Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister, Ioannis Kasoulides, admitted that the Greek Cypriot administration "owed many apologies" to the relatives of the "missing". A Greek Cypriot woman replied to Mr. Kasoulides in a two-line open letter exclaiming: "after 25 years, sorry is not enough" (*Sunday Mail*, 6 June 1999). The Greek Cypriot Defence Minister, Socrates Hasikos, also admitted that "there were mistakes and gaps in the issue of the missing" (*Cyprus Mail*, 10 November 1999).

Clearly, the decision of the European Court of Human Rights cannot be regarded merely as a legal judgement on clear-cut aspects of human rights. Its political ramifications are inextricably linked to the core aspects of the Cyprus issue. The decision of the Court, taken in isolation of the long history of the United Nations process, has only complicated the search for reconciliation on the island. It is evident that the execution of this judgement would mean a return to the pre-1974 period, which is totally out of the question.

We hope and trust that you will provide the relevant authorities of the Council of Europe with the necessary information reflecting the historical, legal and political realities of the island so that the Greek Cypriot side is not allowed to abuse the European legal system to the detriment of your efforts aimed at reconciliation on the island. In the light of the above, we also trust that you will do your utmost to impress upon the Greek Cypriot side the need to desist from taking recourse to the European Court of Human Rights and other forums, with the expectation that it can dictate the terms of a possible settlement on the basis of the ill-advised decisions and one-sided resolutions it has secured.

(*Signed*) Rauf R. **Denktaş**
President

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Letter dated 7 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 7 June 2001, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ümit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-40451 (E) 130601

Annex to the letter dated 7 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 23 April 2001 (A/55/909-S/2001/395) addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations and bring to your attention the following:

At the outset, I would like to refresh the memory of the Greek Cypriot representative, who refers to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus as "occupied areas", by reminding him that the only occupation on the island is the 38-year-old forceful occupation of the seat of government of the now-defunct bi-national Republic of Cyprus by his administration. It was the Greek Cypriot side that, by destroying the partnership Republic and usurping its title in 1963, left the Turkish Cypriot people with no alternative but to eventually establish the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

The Greek Cypriot administration's protestation of the visit of Mr. Ismail Cem, the Foreign Minister of Turkey, to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus should not come as a surprise in view of the fact that the Greek Cypriot side denies the existence on the island of anything that is of Turkish origin or ancestry. This Greek Cypriot mentality, which created the Cyprus question, assumes that while officials from Greece, including the President, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and other high ranking officials have the right to pay official visits to South Cyprus, officials from Turkey, which is a Guarantor Power under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee and the motherland of the Turkish Cypriot people, have no such right.

I wish to emphasize that the relationship between Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus are deeply rooted in a common history, culture and kinship and is based on mutual recognition between two sovereign States. Foreign Minister Cem's visit to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus underlines this close relationship as well as Turkey's commitment to the security and well-being of the Turkish Cypriot people. Turkey, as a Guarantor Power, has provided effective security guarantees for the Turkish Cypriot people in the face of the long-standing Greek Cypriot aggression, the aim of which is the Hellenize the island. The Greek Cypriot administration's unwarranted protestation stems from its contempt for Turkey for preventing the annihilation of the Turkish Cypriot people and the annexation of the island to Greece. I would like to stress that it is the Greek Cypriot side's unfounded claim that it is the sole authority over the entire island that is the real provocation and impediment to a peaceful settlement.

It will be recalled that, soon after the establishment of the 1960 Republic of Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot leadership did not even try to hide their true intentions with respect to the island's future and all those who opposed their national ambitions. The following statement by Archbishop Makarios, the then leader of the Greek Cypriot administration, was, indeed, a bad omen for the Turkish Cypriots and the island as a whole.

> "Unless this small Turkish community forming a part of the Turkish race which has been the terrible enemy of Hellenism is expelled, the duty of the heroes of EOKA can never be considered as terminated." (Statement in Panayia village on 4 September 1962)

In December 1963, the Greek Cypriot leadership launched an all-out attack against the Turkish Cypriots throughout the island. Having ejected the Turkish Cypriots by force of arms from all organs of the state and having forced them into enclaves, Archbishop Makarios declared:

> "True victory would be achieved when Cyprus is annexed to Greece without giving any concessions." (Statement in the Greek Cypriot newspaper *Fileleftheros*, dated 21 November 1964)

More recent provocative and hostile statements by the Greek Cypriot political and military leadership show that the Greek Cypriot mentality has not changed over the years:

> "We are going through a most critical phase of our history. We have to work together towards the reunification of Cyprus with the objective of not handing our homeland (to future generations) in smaller form than what we had initially taken over." (Statement by Mr. Glafcos Clerides, the current leader of the Greek Cypriot administration, in the Greek Cypriot newspaper *Politis*, dated 12 March 2001)

> "The vision of the (Greek) Cypriot National Guard is the liberation of the occupied territories." (Statement by General Florakis, Commander of the Greek Cypriot National Guard, in the Greek Cypriot newspaper *Politis*, dated 18 March 2001)

> "We must not betray the memories or the devoted EOKA fighters who have given up their lives for the freedom of Cyprus." (Statement by Mr. Yiannakis Cassoulides, Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister, in the Greek Cypriot newspaper *Politis*, dated 2 April 2001)

> "Our aim is to liberate our territories under yoke." (Statement by Mr. Socrates Hasikos, Greek Cypriot Defence Minister, in the Greek Cypriot newspaper *Politis*, dated 9 April 2001)

As for the European Union membership issue, I would like to reiterate that membership of the Greek Cypriot administration, purporting to act for and on behalf of the whole of Cyprus, on the basis of its unilateral application, is contrary to the 1960 Cyprus treaties and international law. The Greek Cypriot side introduced the European Union factor in order to use this as a pretext to challenge the previously agreed and established parameters within the United Nations process. It is important to note that membership of the Greek Cypriot administration, under the usurped title of "government of Cyprus", would not only destroy all prospects for reconciliation between the two parties, ultimately bringing about the permanent division of the island, but would also pose a direct threat to peace and stability prevailing in the island and the region at large.

The Greek Cypriot representative has also tried to portray the Turkish Cypriot side as intransigent. I would like to stress that the Greek Cypriot side chronically brands as intransigent any position that does not recognize the Greek Cypriot administration as the government of the entire island. Any recognition to that effect would mean the colonization of the Turkish Cypriot people. Since the legitimacy of the Republic of Cyprus, which was established in accordance with the 1960 international treaties, is based on the joint presence and effective participation of both the Turkish Cypriot side and the Greek Cypriot side in all the organs of the

state, the assertion by the Greek Cypriot administration that it is the "government of Cyprus" cannot be substantiated by law or by fact.

The attempt by the Greek Cypriot representative to hold Turkey responsible for the suffering of the Turkish Cypriot people is no more than a vain attempt to cover up the responsibility of the Greek Cypriot administration for the violation of the human rights of the Turkish Cypriot people who have been subjected to massacres as well as inhuman embargoes by the Greek Cypriot side since 1963. If the Greek Cypriot administration is genuinely concerned about the well-being of the Turkish Cypriot people, it should first apologize for the suffering it has caused to the Turkish Cypriot people for the past four decades, put an end to the inhuman embargoes imposed on Northern Cyprus and respect the sovereign and equal rights of the Turkish Cypriot people.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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Report by the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of France on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 4 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations stating that Mr. Jean-Luc Florent has been appointed alternate representative of France on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

01-40676 (E) 110601

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Security Council

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Letter dated 8 June 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to convey the attached report on the international security presence in Kosovo covering the period from 1 to 30 April 2001 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring the attached report to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

01-40729 (E) 120601

Annex

Monthly report to the United Nations on Kosovo Force (KFOR) operations

1. Over the reporting period (1 to 30 April 2001) there were approximately 43,000 Kosovo Force (KFOR) troops in theatre, with no major changes in deployment since the last report.

2. Lieutenant General Thorstein Skiaker took over as the new Commander of KFOR on 6 April.

3. The conditional and controlled return of the forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into the ground safety zone, which began in March with Sectors A, C (East) and C (West), continued during the reporting period. The entry of the forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into Sector D started on 14 April and has taken place without incident.

4. On 25 April a group of 144 Kosovar Albanian prisoners were released back into Kosovo at Gate 3 under International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) arrangements as part of the Amnesty Law of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The majority of these prisoners were from the so-called Dakovica group — Kosovar Albanians taken prisoner at random at the end of the conflict and accused of terrorism. The majority of ethnic Albanian prisoners remaining in Serbia are detained on criminal charges. There was no reaction in Kosovo to the arrest of President Milosevic on 1 April.

5. The number of refugees making their way into Kosovo from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[a] during the period from mid-February until the end of March has reached a total of 8,432.

Security

6. During the reporting period, the level of inter-ethnic violence remained high. From the middle of April, KFOR had to deal with public disorder in Mitrovica and northern Kosovo when Kosovar Serbs reacted against the implementation of the excise and sales tax collection policy of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). Exchanges continued between ethnic Albanian armed groups and the forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the Presevo Valley and in the ground safety zone.

7. The establishment of excise and sales tax collection points by UNMIK[b] along the boundary with Serbia in the middle of April caused a reaction from Kosovar Serbs, who began to build blockades and block roads with dustbins and vehicles in northern Kosovo and in Mitrovica, reducing vehicle movement to a minimum for a few days. On 19 April, KFOR began to dismantle the blockades over several days and used tear-gas to control the crowds. Four KFOR soldiers were injured in these incidents and a Kosovar Serb was wounded and later died after a grenade was thrown by someone in the crowd. Full freedom of movement was restored in northern Kosovo by the end of the month.

8. Inter-ethnic incidents and intimidation continued during the reporting period. On 6 April a 36-year-old male Serb was found shot in the head in Idriz Selmani; and on 14 April a Kosovar Albanian was found machine-gunned to death in his car near

Lugovic. Four Kosovar Serb houses were blown up in Vitina on 8 April, following which a Serb priest reported that up to 70 Serb families were leaving the town because they no longer felt safe. The priest also reported that this was seen as a failure of KFOR and UNMIK to protect the Serb families. On 18 April, anti-tank rounds were fired near Vellca Hoca and six men were seen escaping. The attack on this village brought the number to seven in a 10-month period. On 28 April, a car exploded without warning in Pristina — no one was injured. On 30 April, a Kosovar Serb and a Kosovar Albanian were shot from a passing car. The Serb died of his wounds.

9. Criminally and politically motivated acts of violence were also evident during the reporting period. In Klina, on 24 April, a Kosovar Albanian who was President of the local assembly and representative of the Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK) was shot dead outside his apartment — this shooting is seen as politically motivated. On 18 April a prominent Kosovar Serb died in Pristina when his car exploded and eight persons were injured. A suspect has been arrested following this incident which is believed to be criminally motivated. Five hand grenades exploded in two coffee bars and two grenades were found intact in the vicinity of Zrze. No one was injured and these incidents are also believed to be criminally motivated.

10. Several peaceful demonstrations took place across the province for a variety of reasons. The biggest demonstration of between 5,000 and 6,000 Kosovar Albanians took place near Gnjilane on 2 April against the treatment of ethnic Albanians in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. On 17 April, the so-called Eskodi March, starting from Mitrovica and involving about 3,000 people, took place to commemorate Albanians displaced in 1999. A meeting of 2,000 people, which took place in Mitrovica on 24 April, was addressed by a member of the Serb National Council of Northern Kosovo Social Affairs Committee. The crowd was urged to persist in demands and remain on blockades to protest against the imposition of the border tax collection policy.

11. During the period under review, KFOR troops uncovered and confiscated significant amounts of weapons, ammunition and explosives across the province as well as computers, stolen cars and alcohol in or near Banjica, Prelovac, Pristina, Seciste, Debelde, Kojlovica, Pasino Selo, Tebovic and Jagado. At least four Kosovar Albanians involved in the incidents were detained. The weapons destruction programme is scheduled to begin again on 11 June, once necessary repairs to the furnace have been completed.

12. The "Nis Express" service resumed on 17 April with appropriate measures taken by KFOR to protect the convoy.

Illegal border activity

13. KFOR forces continue to provide appropriate control of Kosovo's internal boundaries, external borders and recognized crossing points. KFOR continues to reinforce control on the external border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in order to deter and interdict cross-border infiltration and to confiscate weapons and ammunition. On 14 April, a KFOR vehicle hit a mine near Krivenik, killing one soldier and injuring two others.

14. In the Presevo Valley and throughout the ground safety zone, firefights, small arms and mortar fire were reported on a daily basis. On 4 April, a vehicle of the

armed forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia escorting KFOR forces ran over a mine, killing one Serbian Special Police (MUP) officer and injuring two others. On 11 April, KFOR troops were fired at. One soldier was killed and another injured. Twenty-one suspected members of the Liberation Army of Presevo, Medvedja and Bujanovac (UCPMB) were detained. On 14 and 15 April, five Yugoslav hostages were released by the ethnic Albanian armed groups.

Security Council resolution 1160 (1998)

15. Although KFOR operations continue to result in weapons seizures there have been no reported violations of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998).

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

16. Over the reporting period, there were 13 cases reported of non-compliance among the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC), including the arrest by UNMIK police of a KPC commander, Ruzhdi Saramati, on suspicion of an attempted murder dating back to 1993. Four members of his staff were also detained for interfering in his arrest, and 400 demonstrators in Prizren blocked roads in protest. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) continues to approve the funding of KPC humanitarian and minor infrastructure projects. Excluding the time spent on the "Kosovo Clean-up Week", the total number of man-days devoted to KPC community projects has now reached 39,728.

17. The security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remain in general compliance with the terms of the Military Technical Agreement.

Cooperation with international organizations

18. KFOR continues to provide daily assistance, on request, to international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) throughout Kosovo and to provide security assistance in support of UNMIK police operations.

19. Consultations are being held between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNMIK and KFOR to assess the events that led to the expulsion of non-Kosovar Serb families from northern Mitrovica in the middle of March. Minority families allege that the level of protection provided by KFOR and UNMIK police is inadequate.

20. KFOR continues to advise and assist the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in planning for the Kosovo-wide elections. The Joint Working Group on the Legal Framework has reached agreement in principle on the basic provisions to be observed by the provisional institutions.

21. Although the transfer of railway operations from KFOR to UNMIK took place in March, after being under military control since July 1999, KFOR continues to assist UNMIK's Department of Transport and Infrastructure in repairing railway lines linking Kosovo and Serbia. In addition, and until an agreement is signed between UNMIK and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, KFOR will continue to operate the trains crossing the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Outlook

22. The security situation in Kosovo continues to be affected by the violence in the northern area of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and has increased the risk to KFOR personnel.

Notes

[a] Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

[b] UNMIK has stated that the establishment of tax collection points was in accordance with the revenue arrangements that apply in Kosovo and that all residents of Kosovo benefit from these revenues. The regulation enabling the establishment of these tax collection points dates from 1999, and the first tax collection point on the administrative boundary line was established in February 2000.

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Letter dated 7 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a communiqué of a meeting between President Lansana Conté of the Republic of Guinea and President Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah of the Republic of Sierra Leone held at Pamelap on Sunday, 3 June 2001 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ibrahim M. **Kamara**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-40735 (E) 120601

Annex to the letter dated 7 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Communiqué of a meeting between President Lansana Conté of the Republic of Guinea and President Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah of the Republic of Sierra Leone held at Pamelap on Sunday, 3 June 2001

His Excellency General Lansana Conté, President of the Republic of Guinea, and His Excellency Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, met at Pamelap, a town on the border between the Republics of Sierra Leone and Guinea, on 3 June 2001. They also visited the border areas of the respective countries. The visit was to enable both Heads of State to review the security situation in their respective border towns, and also to visit their troops that are deployed along their common border.

They were pleased to note that their respective armed forces were firmly in control of their locations on the border and the areas visited were properly secured. They agreed to reopen the Freetown/Conakry road as soon as arrangements had been made to properly screen travellers to make sure that the two countries maintain the security now prevailing in their respective border districts.

President Tejan Kabbah informed his Guinean counterpart that following the Abuja meeting of 2 May 2001 on the review of the Sierra Leone Ceasefire Agreement, a joint committee on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), comprising the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) had been set up.

The joint committee met in Freetown on 25 May 2001, and agreed that disarmament should start in Kambia and Port Loko. President Tejan Kabbah informed his Guinean counterpart that this phase of disarmament has been satisfactorily completed. Both RUF and the Civil Defence Forces (CDF) surrendered a large number of arms and ammunition. RUF also released approximately 600 abducted children to UNAMSIL. RUF has also released to UNAMSIL a large number of arms and other equipment that were seized from both the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) and UNAMSIL.

At a second meeting of the joint committee on DDR, held in Magburaka, Sierra Leone, on 2 June 2001, the parties discussed further plans for disarmament and agreed to proceed in continuation of the ongoing process in Kono and Bonthe districts simultaneously during the month of June 2001. The process in the Port Loko district will also be concluded by disarmament in Lunsar.

President Lansana Conté noted these developments with satisfaction, and expressed the hope that these positive developments will continue and that both Presidents will persist in their resolve to continue to bring about peace and stability in the subregion.

The two Heads of State expressed satisfaction with the imposition of sanctions on the Government of Liberia, and appealed to the international community to impose more stringent sanctions if the Government of Liberia continues to defy the

appeals of the international community to desist from promoting instability in the subregion.

The two Heads of State appreciated the efforts of the Government of Guinea for the hospitality and assistance it had provided for refugees and the measures it had adopted for their repatriation to their respective countries of origin.

The two Heads of State also appealed to the international community for assistance in the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced people from both countries.

The Heads of State finally agreed to meet regularly in order to harmonize their positions and their efforts for the restoration of lasting peace in their countries and the subregion.

United Nations A/56/91–S/2001/580

General Assembly
Security Council

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11 June 2001

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Item 179 of the preliminary list*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 11 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the passing today of a five-month-old Israeli infant, critically wounded last week by Palestinian terrorists.

On the evening of 5 June 2001, Benny and Batsheva Shoham were travelling near Shiloh with their only child, five-month-old Chaim Yehuda. Shortly after 10.00 p.m. (local time), a large rock, hurled by Palestinians hiding by the roadside, crashed through the window of their car. Neither parent was injured, but the infant sustained massive head injuries and spent nearly a week in intensive care in a hospital in Jerusalem. The child died of his wounds earlier today.

The death of Chaim Yehuda Shoham is merely the latest atrocity committed by Palestinians amidst a more than eight-month campaign of terrorism, detailed in my letters dated 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

* A/56/50.

01-40723 (E) 120601

This reprehensible act of terrorism, which has claimed the life of a five-month-old child, comes more than two weeks after Israel announced that it would not initiate any military action against Palestinian targets and barely a week after Palestinian Authority Chairman Yassir Arafat again committed himself to fighting violence and terrorism.

While Israel took note of Chairman Arafat's statement, it maintains that words are meaningful only if they are followed by concerted and discernible actions on the ground. Despite this, Palestinian incitement continues unabated, and convicted terrorist prisoners continue to walk the streets, free to plan and carry out terrorist attacks with no effort expended to stop them.

It is for these reasons that Israel holds the Palestinian Authority responsible for this latest act of terror, and calls upon it to abide by its signed commitment of 9 September 1993 not only to renounce violence and terrorism, but also to actively restrain and discipline those Palestinian elements who continue to engage in this deplorable and unacceptable practice.

Israel further reiterates its call upon the international community to take a clear and unequivocal stand against terrorism, regardless of its declared motives, and to work to ensure that those who engage in or lend their support to terrorist activity will find no refuge among the community of nations.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under item 179 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/581

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 June 2001

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 30 May 2001 (S/2001/534) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, and in particular the call to the parties to assess and address the humanitarian issue of missing persons with due urgency and seriousness,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond 15 June 2001,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, and in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending 15 December 2001;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 1 December 2001 on the implementation of this resolution;

4. *Urges* the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to rescind the restrictions imposed on 30 June 2000 on the operations of UNFICYP and to restore the military status quo ante at Strovilia;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

01-41333 (E) 150601

United Nations S/2001/582

Security Council

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12 June 2001

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Fourth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999)

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) in which the Council requested me to report every six months on the return of all Kuwaiti property, including archives, seized by Iraq.

II. Background

2. Since the adoption of resolution 1284 (1999) on 17 December 1999, I have submitted two reports (S/2000/575 and S/2000/1197) that addressed the issue of the return of all Kuwaiti property. Iraq continues to maintain that it has returned a large part of the Kuwaiti property found in Iraq and has expressed its readiness to return what it might find in the future. Kuwait maintains that the return of the national archives, military equipment and museum items remains the highest priority and that there has been no progress on these issues.

3. On 20 December 2000, the President of the Security Council stated to the press that members of the Council had reiterated the call for the return of the national archives of Kuwait and expressed the hope that the issue of Kuwaiti property would be dealt with expeditiously. Particular emphasis was given to the issue of the return of the national archives since, for the last 10 years, Kuwait had been deprived of access to its own history, a situation painful for any nation.

4. On 26 and 27 February 2001, I met in New York with the then Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, and his delegation. Among the many topics discussed, the issue of Kuwaiti properties was also addressed. The Minister for Foreign Affairs reiterated that Iraq had returned all Kuwaiti properties found and recalled that his Government had committed itself to returning all items that would be found in the future. Riyadh M. Sami Al-Qaysi, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, added that some property that had been claimed by Kuwait had already been handed over. That applied to some items from the Kuwaiti Ministries of Defence and Information, as well as the Central Bank. On the status of the Kuwaiti national archives, Mr. Al-Qaysi stated that the archives had not been found and, if found, they would be returned.

5. On 28 February 2001, I briefed the Council on my discussions with the Iraqi delegation. Responding to my briefing, several members observed that Iraq could have scored "easy wins" by returning the missing persons and stolen properties. Hope was expressed that the next round of the comprehensive dialogue with the Iraqi officials could enter into more depth and address specific issues, such as the return of Kuwaiti property.

6. During a meeting in New York with the Chairman of the Kuwaiti National Committee for Missing Persons and Prisoners of War Affairs, Sheikh Salem Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, on 22 March 2001, I reiterated my intention to enter into more detailed talks with the Iraqi delegation on the issue of missing property during the next round of dialogue. I also informed my Kuwaiti interlocutors that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq had promised to continue the search for Kuwaiti property, especially the national archives.

01-40797 (E) 120601

III. Recent activities with regard to property issues

7. During the reporting period, the high-level Coordinator, Ambassador Yuli Vorontsov, continued visiting countries and international organizations to further intensify efforts aimed at the resolution of the humanitarian issues outlined in paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999). Ahmad Abdullah Al-Mahmoud, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Qatar, noted that the return of the Kuwaiti national archives remained of the utmost importance since they represented the history of the State of Kuwait and that they should not become bargaining chips. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain, Sheikh Mohammad Ben Mubarak Al-Khaliha, felt that the stolen Kuwaiti property should be returned at the earliest opportunity. Priority should be given to the national archives.

8. At the meeting between the Coordinator and the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), Abdelouahed Belkeziz, the latter stated that the issue of the return of Kuwaiti properties, including archives, was considered by OIC with the utmost importance. The Secretary-General of OIC intended to appoint a director within the organization who would specifically deal with the issues of missing persons and properties. The Under-Secretary for Political Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia, Ambassador Torki M. Saud Al-Kabir, noted to the Coordinator that the return of stolen properties, including weapons and archives, was a matter of principle. During the reporting period, the Coordinator also had a useful exchange of views with Rolf Goran Knutsson, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Compensation Commission (UNCC).

9. At a meeting in New York between Sheikh Mohammad Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, and the Coordinator on 18 April 2001, the Minister emphasized that his Government attached particular importance to the return of the Kuwaiti national archives and the military equipment.

10. Kuwait continues to maintain its claim that Iraq is in possession of military equipment seized from Kuwait (see S/2000/575, para. 15). In this connection, the Coordinator has received a letter from Mohammad A. Abulhasan, the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations, concerning M-84 tanks as well as M-901 TOW vehicles which, according to Kuwait, were displayed at a military parade in Baghdad on 31 December 2000. Since M-84 tanks and M-901 TOW vehicles were not in the Iraqi military inventory prior to the Gulf War, Kuwait asserts that this equipment represents stolen items.

11. In a letter dated 23 May 2001 addressed to me by the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations (S/2001/528), Ambassador Al-Douri indicated that, in 1999 and 2000, the Government of Iraq had written to the former coordinator for the return of Kuwaiti property, J. Richard Foran, requesting him to designate a specific time for the return of some items of Kuwaiti origin found in Iraq. It will be recalled that, in paragraph 3 of my second report (S/2000/575), I explicitly clarified that "Mr. J. Richard Foran, Assistant Secretary-General, Office of General Services, Department of Administration and Management, performed these functions between 1991 and 1994. Mr. Raymond Sommereyns, Director, West Asia Division, Department of Political Affairs and subsequently, Director, Library and Publication Division, Department of Information, served in this capacity from 1999 until the appointment of Ambassador Vorontsov".

12. The letter from Ambassador Al-Douri also asserted that "the United Nations Secretariat never responded to these two requests and has not designated a time or place for the property to be handed over". It will be recalled that in paragraph 18 of my second report (S/2000/575), it was noted that Ambassador Vorontsov was ready to travel to Baghdad at the earliest opportunity available for handover to facilitate the return to Kuwait of the items. In paragraph 19 of the same report, I suggested that a member of the international staff of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) be assigned to help with the return of property. In paragraph 36 of my third report (S/2000/1197), reference was made to the letters from Iraq on the Kuwaiti property that remained in the possession of Iraq.

IV. Observations

13. I regret that the Coordinator is not in a position to report that substantive progress has been made in the implementation of his mandate. It is most unfortunate that Iraq is refusing to cooperate with Ambassador Vorontsov in view of its well-known attitude towards resolution 1284 (1999). I am grateful to the members

of the Security Council for their continued unanimous support for the efforts of the Coordinator, who was unable to achieve progress, owing to the unwillingness of Iraq to cooperate with him.

14. Moreover, groundless Iraqi claims that the Coordinator, inter alia, "is playing a role that is other than impartial, is making statements that are hostile to Iraq" (see S/2001/528) must be rejected in the strongest possible terms. It cannot be overemphasized that Ambassador Vorontsov is well known for his integrity, objectivity and even-handed efforts aimed at the resolution of the humanitarian issues of missing persons and stolen properties. I am confident that the Coordinator will continue to exercise this approach in the future.

15. The activities of Ambassador Vorontsov will not yield positive results until and unless a substantial change of attitude on the part of the Iraqi leadership occurs. The continuing absence of a credible explanation by Iraq with regard to the Kuwaiti archives, military material and museum items delays the closure of this file. Notwithstanding efforts made by the Coordinator since my last report to break the existing deadlock on the issue of missing persons and property, there has been no such change of attitude in Baghdad.

16. I continue to believe that cooperation between the Government of Iraq and the Coordinator would facilitate the establishment of an effective dialogue that would constitute an indispensable step towards resolving the existing problems.

United Nations S/2001/583

Security Council

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12 June 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 10 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 6 June 2001 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. Appended to the Minister's letter is a table showing violations of Iraq's international boundaries committed by United States and British warplanes flying across the demilitarized zone monitored by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) in the period from 28 April to 25 May 2001.

The Minister urges you to instruct UNIKOM to perform its duties in full and to report these violations to the Security Council through you, given that they constitute wanton aggression against Iraq and against its people, its sovereignty and its territory, as well as against United Nations peacekeeping operations, and he asks you to alert the Security Council to its responsibility to halt the aggression and hold the aggressors accountable under international law.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-41080 (E) 140601 150601

Annex to the letter dated 10 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our letter dated 10 May 2001 (S/2001/475, annex), I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes committed 200 violations of Iraq's international boundaries from Kuwait by way of the demilitarized zone monitored by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) in the period from 28 April to 25 May 2001. On the basis of the table appended to this letter, the relevant Iraqi authorities have determined that the violations committed were as follows:

1. Armed and hostile aerial activity by the United States and the United Kingdom, violating our international boundaries by way of the demilitarized zone, comprised 200 sorties in the following governorates: Basrah, Maysan, Wasit and Dhi Qar.

2. Our technical systems identified the aircraft violating Iraq's airspace on an almost daily basis as American F-14s, F-15s, F-16s and F-18s and British Tornadoes.

3. All of the armed and hostile sorties that violated Iraq's airspace by way of the demilitarized zone received support from an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi Arabian airspace and an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace.

4. A total of 10 remotely piloted aircraft violated Iraq's airspace from Kuwait by way of the demilitarized zone between 28 April and 25 May 2001.

All of the violations in question were committed by way of the demilitarized zone in which UNIKOM is stationed. One of UNIKOM's primary responsibilities is to monitor such hostile military operations and to report them and endeavour to halt them immediately.

The violations being committed by United States and British military aircraft, in which 10 to 20 of them are used daily, are tantamount to an undeclared war. It is imperative that the United Nations should take the measures that are required in their regard under the Charter, so that the aggression may be halted and those who have committed the violations may be charged with full international responsibility for them, including liability for payment of compensation to Iraq.

The statements of UNIKOM to the effect that it is unable to monitor or identify these aircraft cannot be maintained in the light of the scientific and technological capabilities that are available or that UNIKOM is in a position to obtain and utilize in order to fulfil the requirements of its mandate by establishing the identity and country of the warplanes that are violating Iraq's sovereign airspace and thence taking deterrent measures against the aggressors.

I accordingly urge you once more to instruct UNIKOM to perform its duties in full and to report these violations to the Security Council through you immediately they occur, given that they constitute wanton aggression against Iraq and against its

people, its sovereignty and its territory, as well as against United Nations peacekeeping operations, and I ask you to alert the Security Council to its responsibility to halt the aggression and hold the aggressors accountable under international law.

(*Signed*) Tariq **Aziz**
Deputy Prime Minister
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Hostile aerial activity violating Iraq's international boundaries from Kuwait, 28 April-25 May 2001

No.	*Date*	*From*	*Time*	*Type*	*Sorties*	*Altitude (metres)*	*Speed (km/h)*	*Areas overflown*
1	28 April-4 May	Kuwait	0850-1808	F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18	27 (with 3 drones)	10,000-12,000	240-780	Jalibah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Jabayish, Shatrah, Qurnah, Basrah
2	5-11 May	Kuwait	0835-1535	F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18	84 (including 3 drones)	8,000-11,000	240-780	Basrah, Qurnah, Artawi, Jalibah, Umm Qasr
3	12-18 May	Kuwait	1015-1235	F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18	37 (including 2 drones)	9,000-11,000	180-780	Qurnah, Basrah, Artawi, Jalibah, Umm Qasr
4	19-25 May	Kuwait	0910-1800	F-14, F-15, F-18	52 (including 2 drones)	8,000-11,000	240-780	Basrah, Qurnah, Amarah, Kut, Artawi, Nasiriyah

Total sorties: 200

United Nations S/2001/584

Security Council

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12 June 2001
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Original: Arabic

Letter dated 12 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was very pleased about and declared its satisfaction with the courageous initiative taken by the Indian Prime Minister, His Excellency Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, who invited the Pakistani Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf to visit India, and the courageous response by the latter, who accepted the invitation and expressed his readiness to visit India soon.

Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, the Guide of the Revolution, sent a letter to the two leaders, Mr. Vajpayee and General Musharraf, the text of which is attached to this letter.

The direct contact and dialogue between the heads of State is still the shortest path to take in order to solve the problems and overcome the obstacles which may arise with regard to the establishment of good relations between the States.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abuzed Omar **Dorda**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-41074 (E) 140601 140601

Annex 1 to the letter dated 12 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter addressed to the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee

I am very pleased that you have invited General Pervez Musharraf, the Chief Executive of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, to visit your country. I consider that your invitation represents an important step and reflects a courageous attitude which takes account of the reality resulting from the era of globalization and the inevitability of the integration of the States of the region within the region of the Indian Ocean, as within the European area, the African area or the Latin American area. The future Indian area will be integrated with the African area, which achieved African union, by integrating with it in the East, as the African area integrated with the Latin American area in the West.

The initiative that you have taken is the expression of a sincere desire to turn the page on the past. I hope that this will continue to be the case because this is a pragmatic and rational solution that is necessary in view of the continual international changes.

I take this opportunity in order to commend the ties that unite the Great Jamahiriya with the Republic of India and to reaffirm our unreserved support for all efforts to strengthen relations between your country and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

(*Signed*) Colonel Muammar **Qaddafi**

Annex 2 to the letter dated 12 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter addressed to the Chief Executive of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf

I am very pleased that you have accepted the invitation extended to you by His Excellency the Prime Minister of India to visit his country because I consider that your acceptance represents an important step and reflects a courageous attitude which takes account of the reality resulting from the era of globalization and the inevitability of the integration of the States of the region within the region of the Indian Ocean, as within the European area, the African area or the Latin American area. The future Indian area will be integrated with the African area, which has achieved African union, by integrating with it in the East, as the African area integrated with the Latin American area in the West.

The initiative by His Excellency the Indian Prime Minister is the expression of a sincere desire to turn the page on the past. I hope that this will continue to be the case because this is a pragmatic and rational solution that is necessary in view of the continual international changes.

I take this opportunity in order to commend the ties that unite the Great Jamahiriya with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and to reaffirm our unreserved support for all efforts to strengthen relations between your country and the Republic of India.

(*Signed*) Colonel Muammar **Qaddafi**